



KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1957



D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
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by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Knarborough Urban District Council

1957/58

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor G. HUGHES

Vice Chairman :

Councillor R. PRESTON

Councillor R. R. ALLAN

„ P. BROADBELT

„ C. COOPER

„ H. CORPS

„ E. H. DEANE

„ W. EMMETT

„ T. M. GARTSIDE

„ A. W. HADDON

Councillor H. HILL

„ G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

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„ H. WHARTON

„ Lt. Col. B. C.

WILKINSON, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee :

Councillor W. EMMETT

Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee :

Councillor Lt. Col. B. C. WILKINSON, J.P.

Public Health Officers of the Council

Medical Officer of Health :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Health Inspector :

J. R. HODSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Pupil/Assistant :

W. H. MEADOWS

To the Chairman and Members of the

Knaresborough Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1957.

The two prevalent infectious diseases during the year were the Asian type of influenza and measles. The world epidemic, or pandemic, of influenza started in China in March and spread to Singapore and Hong Kong in April, reached Europe in June and affected Knaresborough in September. There is some similarity between this pandemic and that which occurred in 1890. The pandemic in 1890 commenced in Asia and children of school age were mainly affected. There is some evidence to show that elderly people who were schoolchildren at the time of that pandemic, or in years shortly following 1890 when influenza showed an increased prevalence, had developed a certain degree of immunity towards the Asian type of influenza. Thus in last Autumn's outbreak of influenza in Knaresborough, elderly people either entirely escaped attack, or for the most part, had a very mild illness.

Measles tends to increase in prevalence every two years due to the growing up of the number of susceptible pre-school children who have not previously had, or been in contact with, the infection. Following a year of increased incidence there are usually very few cases in the succeeding year.

For the fourth year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis in the town.

I consider that much credit is due to the Council for its housing policy and the progress made by the provision of Council houses and flats.

Before the War the Council built 271 houses and during the years since the War the Council have built 339 houses and 16 flats. Whilst there are still applicants on the waiting list for rehousing, these are not, generally speaking, in such urgent need of rehousing as the immediate post-war applicants.

Looking to the future, tenders have been accepted for the building of 100 Council houses on the Charlton Manor Estate of which 40 will be bungalows, mainly for the elderly. At the centre of these bungalows a warden's block will be built, the warden to assist where required with the welfare of the elderly occupants. In addition 12 flats in three two-storey blocks of 4 each are to be built.

The provision of 112 new units of housing will permit 114 premises considered to be unfit, to be closed or demolished and will enable the 112 families occupying these unfit premises to be offered greatly improved alternative accommodation. Improvement grants which have been issued through the Local Authority have also enabled private enterprise to effect improvements and repairs to existing property.

It will be seen, therefore, that the five year programme for Slum Clearance requested by the Ministry of Housing in September, 1954, will be completed well within the specified period.

I desire to acknowledge and thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the assistance I have received from them and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Hodson.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1958.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1957

Area (acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,488
Population (mid-summer, 1957, estimated by the Registrar General)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,570
Number of Inhabited houses, March 31st 1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,844
Rateable Value, March 31st 1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£89,501
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£352

BIRTHS—

Live Births :	Males			Females			
Legitimate,	70	} 77	Legitimate,	58	} 64		141
Illegitimate,	7		Illegitimate,	6			
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)							16.5
*Adjusted Birth Rate	„	„	„	„			15.3
Still Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths—Males 54, Females 40	.....	.....	.....	94
Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population)	.....			11.0
*Adjusted Death Rate	.....	.....	.....	10.0
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	.....	.....	.....	nil
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :				
	Males		Females	
Legitimate, 3 } 3		Legitimate, 1 } 1		4
Illegitimate, — }		Illegitimate, — }		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :				
All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	28.4
			Rate (per 1,000 population)	
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	nil
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases		.....	.....	nil
Deaths from Infective and parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (19)			.....	2.2
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases (34)			.....	4.0
Deaths from Cancer (13)	.....	.....	.....	1.5
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (13)	.....	.....	.....	1.5

* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 0.93 and deaths 0.91 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.

Causes of Death in Knaresborough Urban District, 1957.

Causes of Death						1957	
						Male	Female
All Causes						54	40
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	—	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	2	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	1	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	6	1
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	9	10
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	16	7
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	—
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	3	5
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	2
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	5	5
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	—
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total						94	

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The population at the end of June, 1957, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 8,570, an increase of 40 over the estimated population for the previous year.

2. Social Conditions.

The area is mainly agricultural and residential, and the town itself, on account of its historical associations and picturesque position on the banks of the Nidd, is a well known holiday resort, providing special attraction for the day visitor.

During the summer months, catering forms one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries in the town including Saw Mills, Plastic Goods Factory, Manufacture of Raincoats and other Clothing and Linen Weaving Mills.

3. Births.

(a) Live Births:

The number of live births registered in Knaresborough during the year was 29, 18 males and 11 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which takes into account inward and outward transfers was 141, 77 males and 64 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General was 15.3 per thousand of the population which was 0.8 less than the rate for England and Wales (16.1)

There were 13 illegitimate live births, 7 males and 6 females, representing 9.2 per cent of the live births.

(b) Still Births:

No still births occurred during the year.

4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 221, 106 males and 115 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transers by the Registrar General was 94, 54 males and 40 females. The crude death rate was 11.0 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was reduced to 10.0 per thousand, as compared with 11.5 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 6.

5. Infant Mortality.

During the year 4 resident infants, 3 males and 1 female, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 28.4 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 23.0 for England and Wales.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. **Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The names and qualifications are set out on page 2.

2. **Health Services.**

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory is situated at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken there for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the Hospital Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council. An Ambulance Station is situated in Harrogate and the service is provided free under the National Health Service Act. This ambulance service also covers removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a Monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.

3. **Divisional Health Services.**

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health, Care and After-care, Midwifery, Home Nursing, Home Help, and Mental Health Services.

Brief details of some of these services are given as follows:—

(a) **Health Visiting and School Nursing.**

Health visiting and school nursing have been carried out in the area by Mrs. C. M. Galbraith and Miss M. P. Bramley who are part-time health visitors and also school nurses. A proportion of their work is concerned with health education. A lecture on

the work of a Public Health Nurse illustrated with a film and film strips was given to senior girls at the Knaresborough Grammar School.

(b) School Health Service.

A general school clinic is held at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, on Monday and Thursday mornings, attendances during the year numbered 296. An Ophthalmic Clinic is held on Friday mornings as required.

The following Special Clinics for school children are held in Harrogate, and children from Knaresborough are issued with travel vouchers, when necessary, to attend these clinics:—

Cardiac.
Ear, Nose and Throat.
Orthopaedic.
Speech Therapy.
Sunlight.
Orthoptic.

The Orthoptic Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

Children resident in Knaresborough suffering from behaviour disorders were referred, until November, to the Child Guidance Clinic situated at Shipley. This involved a long and troublesome journey for the parent and child. In November a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, which is held every Thursday. It is staffed by a Consultant Psychiatrist—Dr. J. H. Kahn, an Educational Psychologist, and a Psychiatric Social Worker. The opening of this local Clinic is a very great improvement and is greatly appreciated by the parents.

There was a change of dental surgeons at the Dental Clinic, Chain Lane, Knaresborough, during the year. Mr. J. A. Hattan being appointed the dentist at the clinic as from June 3rd, 1957. Mr. F. W. Buzza, who previously undertook the work at the Clinic, now undertakes the dental treatment of children at schools in the Nidderdale Rural District. Since his appointment Mr. Hattan has treated 178 Knaresborough school children and prior to this appointment Mr. Buzza treated 306 school children, of whom a proportion were attending schools in the Nidderdale Rural District.

(c) Handicapped Children.

Children who are considered to be two or three years retarded at school are examined and their intelligence quotient is ascertained. This examination sometimes takes place at the Clinic but

where possible it is better to examine the child in his own home surroundings. In certain cases special education is advised. At the end of the year there were 12 children resident in Knaresborough who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 9 were attending special schools.

Children who are physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. A partially deaf girl was attending a residential special school, and a maladjusted boy from the Children's Homes in Knaresborough was living in a hostel for maladjusted children, and returning to the Children's Homes for his holidays.

(d) **School Medical Examinations.**

Children attending schools in Knaresborough are examined at periodic intervals. There are four medical examinations undertaken during the period the child attends school, the first at school entry, at aged eight years, at eleven years, and as a school leaver. Arrangements are made for the treatment of any defects found at these examinations, children either being referred to their own doctor, to the hospital, or to special clinics for such treatment.

438 routine school medical examinations were carried out during the year. In addition 157 special inspections were also carried out.

(e) **Employment of School Children.**

The County Council has bye-laws relating to the employment of children of compulsory school age. Under these bye-laws children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer, within two weeks of the date when employment begins, to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

8 boys and 1 girl, who were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, or in the delivery of newspapers, were medically examined during 1957.

There is also close liaison with the Youth Employment Officer and medical reports are made to this Officer on children who are leaving school and are in some way handicapped. Information is given as to any occupation which would not be suitable on medical grounds for a particular child. Where the disability is severe and the parents give consent in writing, more detailed medical reports are given so that the case may be registered under the Disabled Persons Act. This Act gives certain advantages to disabled persons, including priority in gaining suitable employment.

(f) Maternity Services.

130 births were notified in respect of Knaresborough residents during the year. 80 of these took place in the maternity block of the Harrogate General Hospital, 22 in Carlton Lodge Maternity Home and 2 in other institutions. The remaining 26 births took place in the patients' own homes under the care of the domiciliary midwives.

Knaresborough expectant mothers desiring to attend mothercraft classes have previously attended those at the Harrogate Clinic, but towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the Knaresborough midwives, Miss Botcherby and Miss Cadwallender, to commence a class at Knaresborough, with a health visitor to give some of the associated talks. The instruction in relaxation which is one important part of the course gives the mothers a better chance of a relatively painless labour. The group discussion of fears and anxieties helps to allay them, which is beneficial to mental and emotional health.

(g) Home Nursing.

There is one home nurse and two home nurse/midwives who are resident in Knaresborough. Miss E. Spencer is the home nurse and Miss E. Cadwallender and Miss M. Botcherby are the home nurse/midwives. They are all employed part-time in the Knaresborough Urban District and part-time in the Nidderdale Rural District.

The great majority of patients availing themselves of the home nursing facilities are elderly chronic sick persons suffering from some medical disability. These elderly persons could not possibly remain in their own homes without the assistance of the home nursing service, often supplemented by aid from the home helps.

(h) Home Help Service.

At the end of the year 8 part-time home helps were employed in Knaresborough. The total number of hours worked during the year was 7,995 as compared with 11,178 hours during 1956.

Assistance was given to 63 cases. 11 of these were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons and 41 related to illness or infirmity of the aged. 7 home helps were supplied to maternity cases, 3 to expectant mothers, and 1 to take care of the children when their mother was ill.

(i) Clinics.

The West Riding County Council maintains a Child Welfare Clinic and a School Clinic at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough. They are staffed by Medical Officers of this Division.

The Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough, in addition to treating school children attending Knaresborough Schools, provides dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The details of the school children who received treatment have been given on page 10. In addition 2 expectant mothers and 6 children under the age of five years were dentally inspected and treated.

The days and times these clinics are held are set out in the table on page 14.

(j) **Mental Health Service.**

The Group Training Classes for children under Statutory Supervision continued to meet on five afternoons each week at the Fysche Hall Clinic under the Mental Health Home Teachers. 7 children were attending at the end of the year. Good progress was made in various handicrafts and in the social capabilities of the children.

These children are also visited regularly in their homes by the Mental Health Social Worker who can give help and advice to the parents.

The Social Worker also visits 5 adults and 2 children under Statutory Supervision and 2 adults under Voluntary Supervision. The 2 children, who are of school age, are incapable of receiving group training.

In addition 1 case of mental illness was visited by the Social Worker.

(k) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The distribution centre in Knaresborough is at the Clinic, Iles Lane, which is open for distribution all day on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and on Saturday mornings.

The welfare foods distributed are National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamins A and D tablets. During the year 2,284 tins of National Dried Milk, 6,695 bottles of orange juice, 806 bottles of cod liver oil, and 459 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

4. Registration of Nursing Homes and Old People's Homes.

There is one registered nursing home and one registered old people's home in Knaresborough. The former has five beds used for general purposes and the latter can admit up to nine old people. Both these homes were inspected during the year by the medical staff of the Division.

West Riding County Council Clinics held at Knaresborough.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
General School Clinic Iles Lane.	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	—	—	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	—
Ophthalmic Clinic Iles Lane.	—	—	—	—	† 9-30 a.m. (by appointment only)
Child Welfare Centre Iles Lane.	—	2-0 p.m. to 4 p.m.	—	* 2-0 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	—
Dental Clinic Chain Lane.	By Appointment				

* Every 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.

† As required.

THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL.

The number of cases notified are set out in the table on page 18.

1. **Scarlet Fever.**

4 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. 2 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 2 were isolated at home.

2. **Measles.**

There was an epidemic of measles in the later spring of 1957, a total of 269 cases being notified. Children attending infant classes at school were first affected and brought the infection back to their younger brothers and sisters at home. Thus during the epidemic the majority of cases occurred in children under the age of five years. Most of the cases were mild in character but one child was admitted to hospital for nursing care.

3. **Whooping Cough.**

5 cases of whooping cough were notified in 1957.

4. **Tuberculosis.**

2 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, and 6 cases previously notified elsewhere came to live in Knaresborough. 1 patient was admitted to hospital and there was 1 death from this disease. 5 patients recovered and were removed from the register.

5. **Pneumonia.**

5 cases of influenzal pneumonia and 2 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified. 1 of the latter who was an elderly patient died. 2 other patients were admitted to hospital prior to making a good recovery.

6. **Meningococcal Infection.**

1 case of meningococcal infection was notified in an eight months old baby who was admitted to the Harrogate Hospital and later transferred to Thistle Hill Hospital for a period of convalescence.

7. Food Poisoning.

2 cases of food poisoning were notified in a brother and sister under the age of five years. *Salmonella typhimurium* was isolated which is an organism associated with outbreaks of food poisoning. Despite careful investigation no food was implicated to account for the infection of the two children. Both made rapid recoveries.

8. Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year.

9. Influenza.

An outbreak of influenza commenced in Knaresborough in the middle of September which reached its peak at the end of the month. At that time, of the 1,751 children attending schools and church schools in Knaresborough, 28 per cent were away from school, mainly on account of this infection. By the middle of October the outbreak had virtually come to an end. Adults in the town were affected somewhat later than the school children and as the condition is not notifiable, I have no means of ascertaining the number of adults affected.

The laboratory specimens taken showed that the outbreak was due to influenza virus A which includes the Asian type of influenza. In most cases the illness was mild, lasting from five to six days but as previously mentioned in this report there were 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia.

10. Preventive Inoculations.

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

91 immunisations were carried out in Knaresborough during the year. In addition 126 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out during 1957 was 89.

(c) **Smallpox Vaccination.**

During the year 100 primary vaccinations and 42 re-vaccinations were carried out.

(d) **Tuberculosis Vaccination.**

The parents of thirteen year old school-children attending the council schools, were given the opportunity of accepting vaccination with B.C.G. for their children. It is first necessary to find out which children need this vaccination and this is determined by a test, known as the Mantoux test, which is a skin test showing whether the child has already acquired a natural resistance to tuberculosis or whether vaccination is desirable.

130 Knaresborough school children received this preliminary Mantoux test and from this test it was shown that it was desirable for 98 children to receive the B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

(e) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered to children born between 1947 and 1956 inclusive. In the Urban District of Knaresborough 272 children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year. No unpleasant reactions or after-effects followed these injections and the health of the children did not appear to be in any way adversely affected by the vaccination.

(f) **Influenza Vaccination.**

Vaccination against influenza was offered to general practitioners, nurses, midwives, home helps, etc., and 5 people were vaccinated.

11. **Mass Radiography.**

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Knaresborough during 1957 but will do so in June 1958.

Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1957 :—

No. of Cases Notified Ages—Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal Infection
Under 1	—	13	1	—	—	1
1—2	—	49	—	—	1	—
3—4	—	74	3	—	1	—
5—9	2	128	1	—	—	—
10—14	1	4	—	2	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	1	—	—
25 and over	—	1	—	4	—	—
Total notified	4	269	5	7	2	1
No of cases admitted to Hospital	2	1	—	2	—	1
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	1	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1957.

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector for the year 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Knaresborough
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Services for the year 1957.

A large portion of the year has been devoted to housing work and before the year end 10 Clearance Areas were declared and details forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In addition to this almost all the properties on the Council's schedule of premises to be demolished were inspected and full reports prepared. Tenders were accepted for the erection of 100 houses and next year the back of Slum Clearance in Knaresborough should be well and truly broken.

The year saw the coming into force of the very controversial Rent Act and 13 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. This Act would certainly appear to have met with far more success than its predecessor of 1954, but even so it is not without its faults; a major one of which is, in my opinion, the placing of the onus of stating the defects onto the tenant. Some tenants find it extremely difficult to fill in the rather complicated form 'G' and some confusion has resulted. However, it does bring appreciably nearer the day when the term "reasonable expense" for repairs can be so interpreted as to allow proper notices of repair to be served under the Housing Act. The new Housing Act 1957 is merely a consolidating act and brought in little that was new.

Part of the Clean Air Act came into force during the year and the Council adopted the recommended model byelaw requiring the installation of smokeless appliances in new buildings. Atmospheric pollution is not a great problem in the area, there being few industrial chimneys and no great concentration of properties to cause any major pollution and consequently no action was taken in the matter of Smoke Control Areas.

New Public Conveniences are planned in Fisher Street and the Council have accepted, in principle, the provision of free hand

washing facilities in these and all the other conveniences in the town, so perhaps the anachronism of public conveniences without adequate washing facilities to enable people to practice proper hygiene is, at long last, finished.

It can be noted that, during the year, 189 complaints of various types were received and over 500 persons visited the offices to complain, make enquiries, or seek advice.

I would like to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and encouragement and to Dr. Payne for his guidance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. R. HODSON,
Public Health Inspector.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections and visits made	.....	.....	2854
Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	.....		189
Contraventions found after complaints	.....	.....	169
Unfounded complaints	.....	.....	20
Contraventions discovered	.....	.....	18
Contraventions in hand at 31.12.56	.....	.....	18
Number abated during 1957	.....	.....	201
Contraventions outstanding at 31.12.57	.....	.....	14
Informal notices served	.....	.....	187
Formal notices served	.....	.....	14
Formal notices complied with	.....	.....	14

Details of Inspection

Public Health Acts:—			
Obstructed Drains and Sewers	.....	.....	101
Drainage and Sewer Inspections	.....	.....	65
Drains Tested:—			
Smoke test	.....	.....	3
Water test	.....	.....	3
Colour test	.....	.....	36
General nuisances and sanitary defects	.....	.....	94
Cleanliness of houses	.....	.....	16
Keeping of animals	.....	.....	7
Insect and other infestation (except rodents)	.....	.....	22
Rivers, streams and ditches—pollution	.....	.....	2
Smoke observations and smoke nuisances	.....	.....	9
Infectious diseases	.....	.....	8
Disinfections	.....	.....	4
Disinfestations	.....	.....	22
Water supply	.....	.....	3
Water samples—bacteriological	.....	.....	6
Movable Dwellings	.....	.....	9
Public Cleansing Service:—			
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	121
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	128
Salvage	.....	.....	76
Cesspool drainage and unsewered premises	.....	.....	24
Hotels and places of entertainment			
Sanitary Conveniences	.....	.....	25
Noise nuisances	.....	.....	—
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts	.....	.....	296
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act	.....	.....	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	.....	.....	325

Factories Act 1937:—

Part 1	27
Means of escape in case of fire	5
Outworkers	8
Shops Act 1950	21
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951	2
Pet Animals Act 1951	9
Hairdressers and Barbers	5

Housing Acts:—

Survey and Inspection	127
Overcrowding	5
Re-inspections and miscellaneous visits	150
Improvement Grants	97
Advances for repair or improvement	3
Rent Act 1957	42

Food and Drugs:—

Fried Fish Shops	6
Butchers Shops	36
Bakehouses	22
Grocery Shops and General Stores	31
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers	8
Hotel, Cafe and canteen kitchens	40
Food preparing premises	49
Confectionery shops	6
Ice Cream premises and selling points	14
Hotels and licensed premises	48
Milk and Dairies	3
Unsound Food	29
Miscellaneous Food Visits	3
Bacteriological examinations of milk	28
Biological examinations of milk	—
Visits to laboratory	10
Ice Cream samples—Bacteriological Examination	4
Knackers Yard	3
Food Hawkers, Food Hawkers' premises and vans	7
Slaughterhouse	249
Market Inspections	34
Miscellaneous Visits	162
Meetings and interviews	156

Summary of work carried out to abate Nuisances, 1957.

Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	.....	18
Defective roofs repaired	.....	12
Defective floors repaired	.....	7
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	.....	14
Defective drains cleared, repaired or re-laid	.....	17
Cleanliness of houses improved	.....	3
Cooking facilities provided or repaired	.....	4
Extra natural light provided	.....	1
Extra ventilation provided	.....	1
Food stores provided	.....	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	.....	2
Defective W.C.'s repaired	.....	1
Miscellaneous internal defects repaired	.....	6
New dustbins provided	.....	194
External walls rendered or pointed	.....	5
Dangerous walls and buildings demolished or repaired	.....	2
Cesspools cleansed	.....	14
Defective fireplaces and smoky chimneys repaired	.....	3
Sanitary accommodation rebuilt or improved	.....	2
Smoke nuisances abated	.....	3
Nuisances from flooding abated	.....	2
Works to remedy dampness carried out	.....	8
Access for removal of house refuse improved	.....	1
Infestations by insects dealt with	.....	22
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance abated	.....	2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

Water is supplied and distributed by Harrogate Corporation. No routine chemical or bacteriological examinations were carried out in the area by the suppliers but examinations of the water within Harrogate Borough were consistently satisfactory.

The following are details of 6 bacteriological water samples taken in the area and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples	Probable No. of coliform bacilli per 100ml. after 2 days at 37° C.	Probable No. of faecal Coli
Public Supply	6	All Samples 0	0

Only 2 houses in the town are not on the public supply and only one other is without an internal supply. These will all be dealt with next year under the Council's slum clearance schemes.

There were no complaints regarding the sufficiency or quality of the supply during the year.

The Water Engineer, Harrogate Corporation, reports that mains extensions were carried out in Knaresborough in 1957 in Scotton Drive, Princess Drive, Halfpenny Lane and Beech Grove.

Public Cleansing

A. Collection.

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained throughout the area during the year, approximately 2,550 tons of refuse being collected from over 3,200 bins.

96 Informal Notices were served to renew defective dustbins and 103 new bins were provided as a result. In addition 68 Council house bins were renewed. It was unnecessary to serve any statutory notices and the provision of dustbins is not a problem in this area.

Collection is by two vehicles: an 18 cu. yd. S.D. fore and aft tipper which collects the main bulk of refuse from the central and thickly populated parts of the district and a 7 cu. yd. side loading Karrier Bantam which collects from the fringes of the town and also collects trade refuse and salvage. Six men are employed on collection, four on the S.D. and two on the Bantam.

Although the 7 day collection has been maintained it has only been at the expense of salvage baling and by using the Karrier Bantam daily instead of part-time. This is due to the fact that during the last three years i.e. 1955/6/7, the Council have erected 77 new houses and private enterprise 125, giving a total of 202 new properties all of the modern pattern set well back from the roadway with dustbins stored round the rear of the property, necessitating carrying the bin approximately 20 yards to the vehicle, so that to empty each bin the ashbinman has to walk approximately 80 yards. This is a very time consuming occupation and substantially reduces the average number of bins lifted per man per day. The Council are now about to commence erection of a further 112 houses and private enterprise will, no doubt, keep up its 30—50 per year average for the next year or so and consequently more strain will be thrown on the department. During normal working this strain can be taken up but it shows up very badly at holiday periods and in summer when holidays are taken on a rota. At these times collections are apt to go to 10—12 days especially in outlying parts of the town.

B. Disposal,

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the old Grimbold Quarry.

At Scotton tip nearby builders have been allowed to tip and level soil and subsoil and so make a way into the quarry and this is now approximately one third of the way to the bottom.

Covering material has been extremely scarce and the ash content of the refuse practically negligible, consequently more marl has had to be purchased for this purpose. Unfortunately in the Autumn our supplier of marl ceased quarrying and cover had to be sought, with varying degrees of success, from other sources.

During April a surface fire started on the working face and, fanned by a strong wind, worked its way back into the main body of refuse. Mechanical equipment was hired and the section affected was trenched off and completely sealed. It continued to smoulder under its blanket for approximately 6 months and finally became inert sometime in October. During this period tipping was continued at the other side of the quarry.

Several other small fires occurred both on the tip and in the vehicles, but these were easily controlled. These fires can, once again, only be attributed to hot ashes which have escaped the vigilance of the ashbinmen.

C. **Salvage.**

Salvage of paper, textiles and scrap metals continued, but increased pressure of work once again made it impossible to collect, sort and bale as much waste paper has had been anticipated and the majority of the salvage income was derived from scrap metals.

D. **The cost of the Public Cleansing service during the year ended 31st March, 1958, was:—**

Refuse Collection	.....	.....	£3,748
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	£558
Revenue	.....	.....	£123
Salvage Profit	.....	.....	£36
Net Cost	.....	.....	£4,147

The cost of emptying each bin is, therefore, approximately 6d. per week or 26/- per year.

Sewers and Drains.

The only parts of the district not sewered are part of York Road, Wetherby Road (beyond Grimbald Bridge), York Lane and Thistle Hill (beyond the hospital).

Excessive silting of the inverted siphon carrying the whole of the town's sewage across the river was experienced during the year and a specialist firm was employed by the Surveyor to scrape it. This has improved the flow and its capacity is now sufficient. The Council propose to give further consideration to a twin inverted siphon to avoid the possibility of a blockage or collapse cutting off the disposal works.

For some time past flooding has occurred in the Halfpenny Lane area due to surcharge of the foul sewer during heavy storms. The Surveyor has prepared in outline a scheme for the surface water drainage of the North eastern section of the town which will enable most of the surface water to be kept out of the foul sewer and so remedy this nuisance.

14 Cesspools were emptied, on payment, by Wetherby R.D.C.'s cesspool emptier. Wetherby Council are very co-operative in offering this service which is of great value to the area.

Public Conveniences.

The town is reasonably well served with modern conveniences and, when the proposed conveniences in Fisher Street are completed, the requiremnts of the town will be satisfied. Private conveniences, male and female, are being erected at the York Road Car Park and if these are found to be sufficient, it will not be necessary for the Council to consider public provision.

The Council have agreed to the principle of free washing facilities at their public conveniences and it is hoped that this will be implemented next year.

The Surveyor's Department are responsible for the Public Conveniences in the area.

Licensed Premises and Places of Entertainment

Visits were paid to all the licensed premises in the area during the year and all contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were remedied. The majority of licensed premises have good internal sanitary conveniences, and hygiene, especially cellar hygiene, is on the whole, very good.

Factories

There are 50 premises on the Council's Factory Register consisting of:—

(a) Factories without power:—

Baking	.....	1	Upholstery and Cabinet	
Starshell Parachutes	.....	1	Making	..... 1
Hand Knitwear	.....	1		
		Total	4.	

(b) **Factories with power:—**

Bakeries	3	Timber Sawing	1
Brickwork machinery	1	Chocolates and Sweets	1
Boot and Shoe repairs	2	Cotton sewing	1
Boat making and repair	1	Electricity generation	1
Cabinet making and upholstery	1	Laundry	1
Joinery, wheelwright and plumbing	6	Linen and Cotton Weaving	2
Manufactured Meat Foods	2	Light Engineering	1
Motor vehicle repairs	9	Printing	2
Pumping Station (Gas Works)	1	Raincoat Manufacture	3
Plastic Goods	2	Shirt Manufacture	2
		Sports clothes	1
		Skin curing	1
		Sausage making	1
Total		46.	

(c) **Other Premises.**

Building operations 4

Twenty seven inspections were made during the year and the five contraventions found were remedied. None of the above are large factories and most employ only a few persons.

Outworkers.

There were 16 names on the August lists of outworkers required by Section 110 of the Factories Act, including three residents of the area. In the case of non-residents the appropriate authorities were notified.

Knackers Yard

There is only one Knackers Yard in the area and three inspections were made during the year. The annual return of horses slaughtered and horse carcasses received was rendered by the occupier.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Two premises are registered under the Act and both were visited during the year. No samples were taken.

Pet Shops

Two premises are licensed under the Act and both were visited during the year at various times. In one case the premises were found to be infested with mice. The property was treated and the infestation eradicated. Both the premises are small and, in general, are found to be satisfactory.

Dealers in Scrap Metal

The Council have adopted Section 86, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which requires the registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in the town. Six such dealers were on the register at the end of the year and, in addition to the Council's own officers, four police officers are authorised for the purpose of enforcing the Act.

The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act 1952

No special visits or tests were made under the Act, but appliances exposed for sale were visually inspected as and when they were noticed. No appliances which contravened the regulations were observed.

Hairdressers and Barbers

The Council have adopted section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and required all hairdressers and their premises to be registered.

Ten hairdressers are registered. The Council have made bye-laws relating to cleanliness in these shops and five premises were inspected during the year. In one instance contraventions were found and were remedied after service of a notice.

Swimming Baths or Pools

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the area, with the exception of the children's paddling pool owned by the Council. This is emptied and cleaned weekly from the 1st April and twice a week during the schools' summer holidays.

Infestation and Disinfestation

22 Premises were disinfested during the year—8 for fleas, 5 for cockroaches, 2 for flies, 2 for *ptinus tectus*, 2 for crickets, 1 for wasps, 1 for pharo's ants and 1 for garden ants.

All these infestations were quickly and easily dealt with and, in my opinion, the new insecticidal lacquers have definitely solved the problem of the eradication of cockroaches in bakehouses and other food premises.

In addition to the above mentioned cases, advice was given in several other types of insect infestations.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades on the register.

Shops

21 inspections of shops were made under the provision of Section 10 of the Shops Act. These inspections were recorded separately, but in actual fact many more inspections were carried out when the primary reason for the inspection was under other legislation.

Rodent Control

A test baiting and treatment of 10 per cent of all the sewer manholes was carried out during the year and once again the centre of the town was the main source of infestation. To combat this permanent baiting trays are being fixed in all the manholes on this central system and continuous treatments with a mould inhibited Warfarin should eradicate and prevent any recurrence of these infestations.

Warfarin is still being used very effectively against both rats and mice and if only people would give early notifications of infestations, instead of waiting until they got out of hand, the work would be very much easier. Instead many people, especially in business premises, attempt to treat the infestation themselves using commercially produced, ready mixed Warfarin which, though perhaps good enough in itself, is of little value when used haphazardly and without thought by untrained people. Because of this the former practice of selling Warfarin to people to carry out their own treatments has been discontinued and all treatments are carried out by a rodent operator.

325 visits were made by this department during 1957 in connection with rodent infestations, surveys or treatments.

The following table shows the details of rodent work carried out during the year ending 31st March, 1958, which is the period covered by the Annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:—

RODENT CONTROL TABLE

Type of Property					
	Non-Agricultural				Agricul- tural
	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	
No. of Properties	15	2885	531	3431	84
Properties inspected :					
As a result of notification ...	Nil	48	3	51	8
Survey or otherwise ...	20	126	32	178	1
Total ...	20	174	35	229	9
Infestations found :					
Rats—Major ...	2			2	
—Minor ...	10	28	1	39	8
Mice—Major ...	1			1	
—Minor ...	2	26	3	31	
Control Measures :					
No. of treat- ments carried out by Local Authority ...	15	54	4	73	2
Total treatments carried out ...	15	54	4	73	8
Informal Notices Sec. (4)					
(a) Treatment		2	2	4	4
(b) Works	Nil	1	Nil	1	

Keeping of Animals

No complaints were received during the year regarding the keeping of animals and only 7 inspections were made. Two premises found to be unsatisfactory were dealt with and improved.

Movable Dwellings

There are five licensed sites for movable dwellings in the area and all are for intermittent summer use only and not for permanent occupation. Nine visits were made to these sites and on two sites improvements in the sanitary accommodation were suggested. These improvements have been carried out at the Lido site and at the Homestead site new drainage and septic tanks will be provided before the next season commences.

The following are the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings permitted:—

Nidderdale Camping Site, York Road	.....	28 dwellings
Lorrisholme Camping Site, York Road	.....	45 dwellings
Homestead Camping Site, York Road	.....	30 dwellings
Lido Camping Site, Wetherby Road	.....	200 dwellings
Dropping Well Farm Camping Site	.....	30 dwellings

Smoke Abatement

During 1957 9 timed observations were taken of industrial chimneys and in 6 cases smoke was emitted in such quantity as to constitute a nuisance and the occupiers were informed. In three of these cases the offender was a hospital chimney: an automatic coking stoker has now been fitted and this trouble should not recur.

The Council considered the Clean Air Act 1956 in detail but did not consider that any part of the district justified the declaration of a smoke control area. They did, however, adopt the model byelaw to ensure that only smokeless fuel consuming appliances are provided in all new buildings.

Housing

During the year 5 houses on the Council's clearance programme were closed and 3 houses improved and rendered fit as follows:—

Address	Act & Section	Action	Remarks
10 Calcutt Houses	Housing Act 1936	Closing Order made	Houses closed
1 Greendragon Yard	Section 11	"	"
11 Horsemill Square	Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act 1953	"	"
3 Park Square		"	"
67a High St.	Housing Act 1936 Section 11	Undertaking to close accepted	House closed
3 Anchor Yard		Nil	Houses made fit
4 Birkham View	Housing Act 1936	"	"
5 Wellington Street	Section 11	"	"

This means that 37 houses out of the 103 considered unfit when the Council's proposals were made in 1954 have now been dealt with. However, as reported last year, 21 old type Council houses have been brought into the scheme and this year 27 houses on Column 3 were found to be unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense and were transferred to the clearance section. This gives a total of 174 unfit premises, housing 112 families, to be dealt with. To this end the Council have transferred to Slum Clearance 12 new flats to be erected in Manor Road which, together with the 100 house estate, for which tenders have been accepted, will adequately re-house all persons in dwellings to be closed or demolished.

Just before the end of the year 10 areas were represented to the Council and in each case they were declared clearance areas. These areas comprise 53 houses and 105 persons will be displaced. The areas are Abbey Road, Briggate, Calcutt Houses, Church View Terrace, Horsemill Square, Kirkgate, Meadow View, Powell's Yard, Railway Terrace and York Place.

Statistics.

1.	Number of dwelling houses considered unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
2.	Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied as a result of informal action	.....				50
3.	Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:—					
	(a) Service of notices requiring execution of works	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	(b) Making of demolition or closing orders	.....				5
	(c) Making of Clearance Areas	.....	.....			10
4.	(a) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	(b) Number of Demolition or Closing Orders made	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	(c) Number of Undertakings to close accepted					1
	(d) Number of Clearance Areas declared	.....				10

Housing Act 1949 (As Amended)—Improvement Grants and Advances.

11 Formal applications under Section 20 of the Act were received and 9 were approved. One application for an advance was received at the year end and a scheme for making such advances was put up to the Ministry.

People are now becoming more aware of this Act and its provisions and over 50 enquiries were received during the year. An encouraging feature is that builders in the area are now advising people to consult this department when they are contemplating extensive repairs and renovations and I do feel that, as more people realise its advantages, this Act will be used much more extensively than at present.

As can be seen from the details of inspections given earlier 97 visits were paid to properties in connection with grants and this figure only includes inspections carried out when work is in progress and does not include visits paid to give advice to persons contemplating applying for grants; approximately a further 50.

Rent Act 1957.

Under the provisions of this Act 13 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and dealt with as follows:—

Applications rejected	.....	.....	2
Certificates of Disrepair issued	.....		2
Undertakings to repair accepted	.....		7
Pending at year end	.....	.....	2

New Houses.

62 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

Council Houses.

The Council now own 626 houses comprising 355 post-war and 271 pre-war types. Some of the oldest properties, built in the 1920's, are now in need of quite extensive reconditioning in addition to the normal repair and maintenance.

This reconditioning will be carried out, 12 houses at a time, by private contractors.

Council House Applications.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at the year end was 277, which includes 51 applicants for bungalows or flats. Though this figure shows a marked increase the housing conditions of the persons on the list are nothing like those which existed in the immediate post war years and this is one of the cases where figures alone do not reflect the true position.

The Council resolved during the year that, in future, whenever any applicant quotes bad housing conditions as one of his reasons for requiring re-housing the premises be inspected by the Public Health Inspector and a report thereon rendered to them. In many cases this leads to the remedying of bad housing conditions before they have a chance to permanently damage the structure.

Land Searches.

In 370 cases information was given to complete land searches.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

The following are results of samples of milk taken during the year:—

Test	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase Test	
Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	—	—	5	—	5	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	—	—	9	—	9	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	11	3	—	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	25	3	14	—

The 3 tuberculin tested samples which failed the methylene blue test were from three separate producers and each were notified of the result and gave explanations. Further samples have been satisfactory.

On two occasions dirty milk bottles were brought to the notice of the department. Both these cases occurred in farm bottled milk and the contamination was such that it should not have escaped the notice of the producer and can only be attributed to carelessness on his part. The producer was warned and since then the cleanliness of his bottles seems to have improved.

Number of registered distributors	.....	.....	18
Number of registered dairies	.....	.....	3
Number of dealers licences—			
Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	10
Pasteurised	.....	.....	9
Sterilised	.....	.....	5
Number of Supplementary Licences—			
Tuberculin Tested	.....	.....	6
Pasteurised	.....	.....	7
Sterilised	.....	.....	3

Meat.

36 inspections were made of butchers shops and the conditions found were generally satisfactory.

18 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. With one exception all are of a minor nature and connected with adjacent retail shops.

Slaughterhouse.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area which is used by 3 butchers only and all slaughtering is done by employees of the occupier. The facilities are adequate to meet all normal demands on them and the premises are kept up to a fairly good standard.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54.

10 Slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

Meat Inspection.

249 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat. 76 visits were made outside normal office hours of which 13 were on Sundays or Bank Holidays.

Practically all the meat inspected is for local consumption and consequently the exchequer grant for meat inspection was not applicable to this authority.

The appended table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year. Details of meat found unfit and surrendered:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Abscesses	568	Oedema	71
Bruising	184	Parasite infections	63
Cloudy swelling	17	Pathological emaciation	63
Cysticercus Bovis	168	Peritonitis	15
Cystitis	49	Pleurisy	68
Distomatosis	1219	Pneumonia	24
Febrile conditions	327	Swine Erysipelas	112
Mastitis	8	Tuberculosis	3733
Mastitis (acute septic)	508	Tumours	12
Melanosis	4		
Necrosis	7		
Total		7220 lbs.	

Grading.

The slaughterhouse was a deadweight certification centre for pigs until certification was stopped by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 23rd September because of the low throughput. 40 pigs were graded during the year.

Appendix

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	447	47	52	972	202	—
Number inspected	447	47	52	972	202	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcases condemned	11	—	3	6	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	107	15	2	16	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	24.2	32.0	9.6	3.3	5.0	—
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	2	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	5	—	—	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.9	15.0	—	—	1.5	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ice Cream.

14 visits were paid to ice cream premises and the conditions of preparation and sale were generally satisfactory.

56 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and these consist of three to manufacture and sell ice cream; four to manufacture by the cold mix method and sell ice cream and 49 premises to sell ice cream mainly pre-packed.

4 bacteriological samples were taken during the year and all were placed in Grade I.

Market.

34 visits were paid to the market and 21 warnings were given for food being exposed to contamination or placed too close to the ground. The food sold in the market consists solely of fruit and vegetables with the exception of one fish stall.

Food Premises.

During the year all types of food premises were inspected and regular routine inspections were made of most of the food preparing premises. In general the standard was quite high and all the food preparing premises comply with the structural requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. However, it is the personal side of hygiene which is more important and no matter how hygienically constructed and equipped the premises are it is the human element which matters. Staffing difficulties are being experienced in most of the catering establishments during the season and consequently employers often cannot be as strict with their employees as they would perhaps wish to be and, in addition, personnel are being taken on for work in the kitchen who in normal times would never even be considered. The only palliative is frequent routine inspections preferably carried out at the busiest times to see the staff and conditions when working at full pressure.

The following table gives the types and numbers of food premises and trades in the district:—

Catering	33	Poultry Dealers	6
School Canteens	3	Hospital kitchens	3
School Canteens (con-		Residential homes	4
sumption only)	4	Market food traders	15
Bakeries	10	Ice cream manufacturers	7
Groceries and General	35	Clubs	4

Confectioners—Retail	25	Licensed premises	23
Confectioners—Manufacture	1	Food hawkers	7
Butchers	8	Food hawkers' premises	1
Pork Butchers and Pre-prepared Foods	2	Milk dealers (1 producer retailer)	19
Food preparation rooms not at retail shops	1	Dairies	3
Fish and Chip Shops	9	Sale of ice cream	56
Fish, greengrocery and fruit	8	Sect. 16 F. & D.A. 1955 (other than ice cream)	18
Greengrocery and Fruit	7	Slaughterhouses	1

The following contraventions were noted during routine inspections and appropriate action taken:—

Equipment defective	10
Equipment not clean	6
Food not properly protected	43
Unsatisfactory personal cleanliness	2
Smoking in a food room	3
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences	8
Unsatisfactory or insufficient washing facilities	18
Unsatisfactory or insufficient first aid equipment	3
Unsatisfactory or insufficient clothing accommodation	7
Unsatisfactory food and equipment washing facilities	13
Unsatisfactory lighting and/or ventilation	2
Food rooms not clean	14
Food rooms not in good repair	28
Unsatisfactory food stalls	13
Miscellaneous contraventions	2

Food Hawking.

7 Food hawkers and 1 food hawkers premises are registered under Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

The businesses were as follows:—

Ice cream 3, greengrocery and/or fish 3, and 1 mobile canteen.

Unsound Food.

311 lbs. of food unfit for human consumption, in addition to that found at the slaughterhouse, was surrendered by food traders and destroyed. The details are as follows:—

- (a) Meat—98lbs. of frozen beef; 20 lbs. of bacon.
- (b) Fish—2 stone box of haddock.
- (c) Canned or bottled foods—

Ham	.....	8 tins	Corned Beef.....	1 tin
Tongue	.....	1 tin	Fruits	..... 27 tins
Chicken	.....	1 tin	Vegetables	..... 11 tins
Luncheon meat		37 tins	Soups	..... 3 tins
Stewed steak		4 tins	Milk	..... 1 tin

Food and Drugs Act 1955—Analysis.

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have kindly given the following particulars of samples taken during 1957:—

Milk—genuine	.....	.....	.....	21
adulterated		.....	.....	—
Drugs—genuine	.....	.....	.....	—
adulterated		.....	.....	—
Other Foods—genuine	.....	.....	.....	3
adulterated		.....	.....	1
Cautions	.....	.....	.....	—
Proceedings	.....	.....	.....	—

The “other food” sample referred to as “adulterated” was an informal sample of pork sausage found to be deficient in meat content. A formal sample from the same source was found to be genuine.

